Date: Thu, 5 Aug 93 04:30:14 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #950
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest   Thu, 5 Aug 93   Volume 93 : Issue 950

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 5 Aug 93 10:04:24 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Emergency Power Off.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I wrote:-

>>We have all our computer rooms wired similarly; using a series of linked relays
>>hitting one red button takes the clean & dirty supplies, and the lighting, all
>>out in a single action, and requires human intervention to start anything
>>up again.

Michael L. Ardai [ardai@maven.dnet.teradyne.com] replied:-
>
>Not the best idea (and I am not sure it would be to code in the US...)
>Imagine if you have a fire and hit the button. Now you have to stumble

>around in the dark to find the extinguisher *and a flashlight* to put
>it out.
>

British/European code requires emergency lighting, which is enabled
automatically if the AC supply is lost (for whatever reason). Our units
use Nicads or gel-cells to power small florescent tubes. The gel-cells and
Nicads are replaced annually as part of standard maintenance; quite a number of
the batteries that are pulled in this way seem to migrate into my shack....

We also have 'Emergency flashlights' that fit into holders on the walls;
there is an AC supply to a coil in the holder, which keeps a reed-relay
in the flashlight held open. When the AC supply dies, the relay is released and
the flashlight turns on, helping you find it in the dark.

-Pete Lucas Natural Environment Research Council Swindon England
pjml@swmis.nsw.ac.uk [Internet]
pjml@uk.ac.nsw.swmis [JANET]
g6wbj@gb7sdn.gbr.eu [Packet Radio]

Date: Wed, 4 Aug 1993 04:31:06 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!darwin.sura.net!perot.mtsu.edu!raider!theporch!jackatak!martinbw@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Handhelds on airplanes
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

david@bu.edu (David Gagnon) writes:

> In the hopefully not too distant future I will be receiving my amateur radio
> license, and I would like to be able to take my 2m handheld when I go on
> vacation or a business trip.
>
> If I am flying there, I would like to be able to put my radio in my carry
> on luggage, and I was wondering if there were any problems with doing this.
> I realize that they will probably shoot you if you start transmitting or
> such while on the plane, but I would like to know if airport security will
> let you on the plane with it in carry on luggage.
>
> Also, can you transmit from within an airline terminal, or is there a
> chance that you will be causing harmful interference to anyone? Also,
> will they let you do it? Any replies will be appreciated.
>

I have taken my HT on the airplane in my carry on bag. I have heard
others transmitting from a terminal but have not done so myself.

73/Bruce/KQ4TV


```
*************************************************************************
* Bruce W. Martin             Internet: martinbw@jackatak.raidernet.com *
* 4558 Brooke Valley Dr.      AOL:      Dragon16                        *
* Hermitage TN  37076-2650    HAM Call: KQ4TV                           *
* Voice:      (615) 872-9942  Work:     (615) 244-2022                  *
* FAX/MODEM:  (615) 885-4182                                            *
*************************************************************************
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Date: Thu, 5 Aug 1993 06:10:35 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!darwin.sura.net!news-feed-2.peachnet.edu!umn.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!wa2ise@network.
Subject: IC2Ia mic fix file
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

copied from packet:
Subject: IC-2IA LOUSEY XMIT AUDIO FIX
From: K8CIT@N8NNN.#SEMI.MI.USA.NA
To : INFO@ALLUS

HELLO FOLKS...I BOUGHT AN IC-2IA LAST WEEK FOR USE BY MY XYL KB8CZL. I CHOSE THIS PARTICULAR HT FOR ITS SIMPLICITY OF OPERATION (AFTER INITIAL SETUP). HOWEVER, IT DIDN'T TAKE LONG BEFORE WE BEGAN RECEIVING POOR XMIT AUDIO REPORTS. IT WAS DESCRIBED AS "MUFFLED AND CONSTRICTED - LIKE TALKING THRU A GARDEN HOSE".

AS IT TURNS OUT THE DESIGN ENGINEERS AT ICOM LEFT NO PROVISION TO GET THE MELODIOUS TONES OF YOUR VOICE TO THE MICROPHONE EXCEPT TO GO THRU THE PLASTIC CASE.
  AFTER I NOTICED THIS PROBLEM, I RETURNED THE RADIO TO MY DEALER AND TRIED SEVERAL OTHERS. THEY ALL SOUNDED THE SAME. THEN THE SALESMAN CALLED ICOM SERVICE-THEY ADMITTED THEY KNEW OF THE PROBLEM AND RECOMMENDED A HOLE BE DRILLED IN FRONT OF THE MIC.
   HERES HOW TO DO IT - PROCEED CAREFULLY-
   1. SHUT OFF RADIO
   2. REMOVE BATTERY PACK
   3. REMOVE 4 PHILLIPS HEAD SCREWS FROM REAR OF CASE
   4. CAREFULLY PULL OFF FRONT OF CASE
   5. GENTLY REMOVE MIC ELEMENT FROM RUBBER HOLDER
   6. UNSCREW 4 PHILLIPS HEAD SCREWS RETAINING SPEAKER
   7. SUPPORT CASE ON SOFT SURFACE
   8. DRILL HOLE THRU CENTER OF MIC RUBBER FROM INSIDE - I USED 5/64 INCH DRILL
   9. REASSEMBLE IN REVERSE ORDER
  10. MARVEL AT FB AUDIO

THATS IT, FOLKS...HOPE YOU LIKE YOUR NEW HT AS MUCH AS WE DO...73, ART-K8CIT..
==========
Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE
We put the "N" in "Nerd"!

Date: Thu, 5 Aug 1993 07:23:35 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!montebello!joe@ames.arpa
Subject: Perseids meteor shower info wanted.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Aug4.093441.819@physc1.byu.edu>, peterson@physc1.byu.edu writes:
|> The author predicts that there will be a storm at about 22:25 UTC on Aug 11.

Please keep in mind what this prediction was based on! Nothing more than guesswork! What we KNOW is:

1) The "normal" Perseid peak, such as we have reliably every year, should come at about 12UT Aug 12.

2) We cross the plane of Swift-Tuttle's orbit at about 1UT Aug 12. The comet's orbit is currently very near Earth's orbit. The comet passed by this point 200-something days ago. The possibility of a meteor storm exists.

3) In 1991 some observers recorded a short-lived but strong peak about 3 hours after Earth crossed the plane of Swift-Tuttle's orbit.

4) In 1992 some observers recorded a short-lived but strong peak at just about the time Earth crossed the plane of Swift-Tuttle's orbit.

=>>> To deduce that the peak this year will "therefore" come about 3 hours _before_ Earth crosses the comet's orbit seems to be extremely speculative, at best. Be suspicious of anybody who claims to know the time of the peak to the nearest minute!

My Conclusions from the same data:
If you REALLY want to be SURE of seeing the storm (assuming one even happens at all), you should be prepared to keep a watch out for several hours each side of the orbit plane crossing. No telling when exactly a storm might happen, or how long it could last. Chances are it will be sometime around 1UT August 12, but who knows?

Even if it happens in the daytime you might not be completely out of luck: If the storm is massive enough, it should be possible to see the occasional daytime fireball.

Also, consider trying your hand at meteor scatter propagation: tune your radio to an FM station over the horizon, say 200 miles away. The ionization caused by a meteor trail should reflect the station's signal and let you hear it for a few seconds. (Start finding a good frequency for this for your location now!)

If anyone does see a storm, if you have a second post a quick mention here (even better, please send me e-mail too!) so I'll know to get outside and look for those occasional daytime fireballs! The Hawaii Astronomical Society Meteor Group has set up a radio beacon on the Big Island and equipment to listen for meteor-scattered signals from it here on Oahu, and plans to continuously record the results over the period August 10 to 14. I'll post if I hear of anything interesting from them.

     /\   /\   /\/\/\/\/\/\/\.-.-.-.-.......__________
    / \ / \ /Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, Honolulu\/\/\.-.-...._____
___/   \/   \/Joe Dellinger, Internet: joe@montebello.soest.hawaii.edu\/\.-.__

"When the Khmer Rouge leaders in Phnom Penh had problems with the water supply, they realised that none of them knew where the water in the taps came from." --- David Chandler

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Date: Thu, 05 Aug 93 03:01:31 GMT
From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!cis.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!gws@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Satellite Tracking System
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <23om6k$70j@charm.magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu> flinxwei@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Eric Linxweiler) writes:
>I am looking for the ABSOLUTE best tracking system for satellites (mainly the >shuttle and OSCARs). What do people recommend for this. I will be running it >on a 386DX (souped up, of course). Shareware would definetly be a nice >feature.

Best in what? Price? PD or pay.. User interface? a UI is more of a personal choice than anything else. What do you want a graphical or a numeric output. Size of machine is of little importance if you just want the software to tell you when its within view. What antennas will you be using, What OSCAR's? If your antenna has a 20deg wide beam pattern and your working AO13 you want the antenna pointing in the general direction. If you just want to hear the suttle on your HT or scanner using a duck all you want is something to tell you when the craft is in the area. I have not purchased yet, but I like the track boxes that are out. I dont want to waste my CPU to tell me when a sat is near, just flash a

light beep and pont my antennas.

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.cmhnet.org, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

Date: Mon, 2 Aug 1993 19:33:21 MDT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.
Subject: Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (also updated daily) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

Line 1

Column	Description
01-01	Line Number of Element Data
03-07	Satellite Number
10-11	International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14	International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17	International Designator (Piece of launch)

```
 19-20     Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
 21-32     Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
 34-43     First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
        or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
 45-52     Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
           blank if N/A)
 54-61     BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
           Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient.  (Decimal point assumed)
 63-63     Ephemeris type
 65-68     Element number
 69-69     Check Sum (Modulo 10)
           (Letters, blanks, periods, plus signs = 0; minus signs = 1)

Line 2
Column     Description
 01-01     Line Number of Element Data
 03-07     Satellite Number
 09-16     Inclination [Degrees]
 18-25     Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
 27-33     Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
 35-42     Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
 44-51     Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
 53-63     Mean Motion [Revs per day]
 64-68     Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
 69-69     Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U          86 50.28438588 0.00000140           67960-4 0  5293
2 11416  98.5105  69.3305 0012788  63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

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Date: Thu, 5 Aug 1993 08:00:54 GMT
From: psgrain!ee.und.ac.za!shrike.und.ac.za!pc-bdonal.ee.und.ac.za!
bdonal@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Wanted: fax # for Douglas RF devices (Sacramento)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

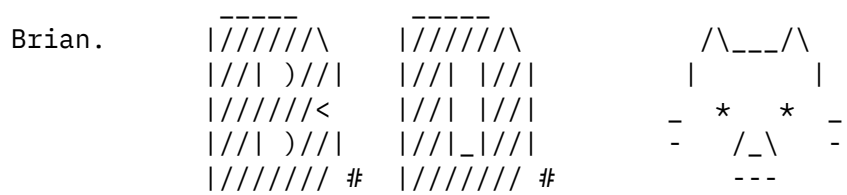
Hi,

I am looking for the fax # for Douglas RF devices. Since I don't have an
international fax directory, there is no way I can find it from where I am.

If someone in that area could look up the number, it would be a great help.
```

Also, anyone who has had dealings whth the company, let me know your
inpressions.

Thanks,



Brian.

Email: bdonal@elaine.ee.und.ac.za
Fax: (27) 31-8162111

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #950
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